REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,876.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 63
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Bheaux Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Re. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions.....	0 2½ As.

a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

[illegible]VERTISEMENTS.

[illegible]	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line.....	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. Heasman, as above, from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 26th July 1877.

The Assyria is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 18th July, and on SATURDAY, the 22nd idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Assyria.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th June 1877.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MEDINA, 811 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander E. C. Russell, on THURSDAY, the 26th July, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Kalbadevie Bay (Rutnagherry), Carwar, Naurakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle Negapatam, Madras, Calilitgapatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "EUPHRATES" 803 Tons, 150 H.P., Commander J. L. Shiell, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th July 1877, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

She S. S. BURMAH, 1081 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 21st July 1877, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. "EUPHRATES" 803 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander J. L. Shiell, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th July 1877, at 4 p.m

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	26	22	8	
Port Said	28	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	36	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain BRAND, will sail on the 11th August, and will be followed by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,200 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Capt. COLLIN, on the 29th August, and by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, on the 29th Sept., and by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, [2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain SHAW, on the 13th Oct., and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain BRAND, on the 3rd Nov., and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,200 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain COLLIN, on the 28th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence:—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa.....	Rs. 575
Do. do. „ Naples	„ 559
Do. Naples	„ 470
Do. Genoa	„ 490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 9, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(e) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	J. S. Murray	27th July.
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	3rd Aug.
(e) NEPAUL	3536	600	R. Methven	10th do.
SIAM	3000	500	N.W. Hazlewood	17th do.
(e) MALWA	2263	450	F. S. Tomlin	24th do.
GEELONG	1835	280	C. Fraser	31st do.
(e) MONGOLIA	3233	530	A. Coleman	7th Sept.
CHINA	3016	400	T. Aldcton	14th do.
(e) INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (e) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Maragon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	23rd July, at 3 p.m.
LOMBARDY	2729	450	W. R. Hall	6th Aug. at 3 p.m.
KHIVA	3009	450	G. Lee	20th do. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle):—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	21st July, 3 p.m.
BANGALORE	2663	500	G. N. Hector	18th Aug., 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will be despatched between Glasgow, Liverpool and Bombay and vice versa via Naples:—

Vessels.	Tons. Nom.	H.P.	Commanders.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
Italia	2245	424	J. Donaldson.	——	——	8th Aug.
India	2289	500	G. H. Read	21st July.	25th July.	5th Sept.
Macedonia	2274	495	J. Laird	4th Aug.	11th Aug.	22nd „
Trinacria	2107	424	R. Hutchison.	18th „	25th „	6th Oct.
Europa	2277	424	J. Harris	8th Sept.	15th Sept.	27th „
Castalia	2245	424	T. Butler	22nd „	29th „	10th Nov.
Italia	2245	424	J. Donaldson.	6th Oct.	16th Oct.	21st Nov.
Olympia	2050	424	A. Bait	20th „	27th „	8th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES	Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 17, 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First Class Steamer SATURNO, 3,308 Tons, 400 H. P., will be despatched from Bombay to TRIESTE on the 10th August.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck with food.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 121 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates:—

A Steamer on the 25th September 1877.
Do. do. 10th November do.
Do. do. 30th November do.
Do. do. 21st December do.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

J. L. STIPPERGER, cting Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 25th June 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship MARLBOROUGH, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS AT ONCE to TAKE DELIVERY; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by BILLS of LADING, to be first submitted for our inspection and countersignature.

No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the vessel, unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

TEA EMPORIUM,
CHURCH GATE STREET.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co., Tea Merchants, Wholesale and Retail, have no connection with other so, called Tea Depôts in other localities, though they are established by such as were once connected with this Emporium as Assistants or otherwise.

TEA DEPOT—OPPOSITE THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

TEA DEPOT,
32, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A. S. REUBIN (formerly at Messrs. MORTON & Co.'s) begs to inform the Public that he has always on hand a LARGE STOCK of KANGRA VALLEY and NEILGHERRY TEAS of the finest flavour, fresh supplies of which he is constantly receiving from the best Indian Tea growing Estates and which he is prepared to sell in packets of 1 lb. and upwards, at the most moderate prices.

Also Shahjehanpur Sugar in bags, 10 lbs. each.

PRICE LIST ON APPLI ATIO .

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DANISH BUTTER,
CHOICEST QUALITY.
Per 1 lb. tin, Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

KEILLER'S MARMALADE,
Per 1 lb. tin, Cash, 8 annas,
„ 2 lbs. do. 14 do.

Sole Agents,
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT,
FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S FOOD,
in small and large bottles, at Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 each for Cash.

Fresh Consignments at short intervals are imported by
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.,)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENUINE
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each, Cash, Re. 1-8; Credit, Re. 1-12.

Of the Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI
TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Cash.
Per Pot .....Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BYCULLA CLUB.

SUBSCRIBERS are informed that the EVENING PARTY will take place on TUESDAY next, the 24th July.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW on the Nepean Sea Road, Cumballa, recently in the occupation of Captain Babington. Rent Rs. 150.

Another BUNGALOW on the Nepean Sea Road, lately in the occupation of John Ryan, Esq. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

E. W. FLOWERS,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

WE DHOBIES of Bombay, Mahim, Coorla, Tanna, Marcul, Parel, Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, and Byculla, have determined and fixed the rate for washing clothes at the rate of RUPEES FIVE PER HUNDRED, on account of transferring the Dhobies' Lines to Breach Candy, which entails great trouble, loss of time and expense. We hope, therefore, that the public will see the reasonableness of this extra charge that they are obliged to make.

Signed by all the Dhobies at a Public Meeting held on the 15th July 1877.

THE SEAFORDE LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY will be held on SATURDAY, the 28th Instant, at the Office of the Company, 41, Meadow Street, Bombay, at 5 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of appointing a Director in place of C. W. L. JACKSON, Esq., resigned.

By Order of the Directors,
ARTHUR W. FORDE,
Secretary.

July 20th, 1877.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet of the Company for the year ending 31st May 1877.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 21st July 1877.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,
supplying the
HIGHEST AMOUNT of NOURISHMENT in the
MOST DIGESTIBLE AND CONVENIENT FORM.
SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-Street, London, and all
CHEMISTS & STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that KESSAVDASS MUNMOHUNDASS and LUCKMIBAI, Widow of MUNMOHUNDASS KANJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, have contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the north side of Munordass Roopjee's Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, assessed by the Collector of Pension and Taxes under numbers 613, 614, and 615, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 8, containing by admeasurement 94 square yards, be the same little, more, or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Sir Mungulass Nathoobhoy, on or towards the west by the house of the late Ghelia Soorjee, on or towards the north by the property of Mr. Vurjeevundass Madhowdass, and on or towards the south by the said Munordas Roopjee's Lane, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Kesavdass Munmohundass and his tenants. All persons having any claim on the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, trust, or otherwise, are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 1, Meadow Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, after which time the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 20th day of July.

BALKRISHNA AND BHAGVANDAS.
Solicitors for the Purchasers.

ENO'S
EFFERVESCING FRUIT SALT,
A palatable and refreshing Saline.
Cash Re. 1-12 per bottle... Credit, Rs. 2 0
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPRATT'S MEAT FIBRINE BISCUITS.

The most convenient, healthful, nourishing and best adapted
DIET FOR DOGS IN INDIA.

	Cash.	Credit.
½ cwt. Case.....	Rs. 5	Rs. 5-12.

OF THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CIGARETTES.

	Cash.
Cope's "Bouquet" & "Peerless," per box of 100 .. Rs.	3 0
Wills's "Passing Clouds," per box of 100	3 0
Real Turkish, made from the finest selected Tobacco, with and without mouthpieces, per box of 100	2 10
Do. do. do. per box of 50..	1 8
Do. do. do. do. 24..	0 12

TREACHER & CO., (Ld.)

WILL'S CELEBRATED
BRISTOL TOBACCOS,
imported in periodical consignments OVERLAND.

The superior character of these Tobaccos is so well known to Smokers as to render recommendation needless.

WILL'S BRISTOL BIRDSEYE.
„ LATAKIA.
„ SHAG.
„ SMOKING MIXTURE.
Per Tin Cash, Re. 1.
SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & CO., (LIMITED.)

NOW READY.

THACKER & Co.'s
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
OF
SURVEYING, ENGINEERING and MATHEMATICAL Instruments and Materials, Optical and other Scientific Instruments, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, Stationery, Albums, Leather and Fancy Goods, Travellers' Requisites, Games, Framed and Unframed Chromolithographs, Oleographs, and Engravings, Photographic Views, and a large variety of useful Sundries, with a FULL INDEX.

GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

THACKER & Co.,
Opposite Watson's Hotel, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MRS. WILLIAMS has OPENED a COFFEE and LUNCH SALOON at No. 2, Tank Road.

TASMANIA JAMS.—A second supply of the Season just to hand. Apply early to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a DOG CART, in first rate order. Apply to KING, KING & Co.

TO BE LET, on MALABAR HILL, a large and excellently furnished Bungalow, close to the sea Tenant can arrange to have use of good carriage and pair. Address "S," *Bombay Gazette*.

POONA SEASON 1877.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, have much pleasure in drawing attention to the large and varied stock now on view at their Poona Establishment.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT

Of the business has recently been largely extended to meet the rapidly increasing demands upon it, and is under the constant supervision of a thoroughly competent Pharmaceutist of many years experience in the first class London and Provincial Houses, whose chief attention is devoted to testing analytically the Purity and Quality of the Drugs and Chemicals employed in Dispensing Physicians' Prescriptions and in preparing and despatching Medicines.

The Surgical and Scientific instruments are procured from Arnold, Coxeter, Cassella, and other leading London makers, for whom the Company are the appointed Agents in this Presidency.

THE WINE AND SPIRIT DEPARTMENT

Offers a selection unequalled by any House in this Presidency.

SHERRIES and PORTS selected by the Company's Continental Agents; BRANDIES from the Ce.'s Cognac Agency; the Company's special imports of CLARETS, HOCKS, MOSELLES, &c.; CHAMPAGNES from Giesler, Perrier, Jouet and the Company's Reims Agency, coupled with the Company's general supplies of LIQUEURS, ALES, and STOUT of every description, are so widely and well-known as to render commendation unnecessary.

THE PROVISION AND STORE DEPARTMENT

Is replete with fresh supplies from the first English and Continental Houses of every description of Preserved Meats, Game, Poultry, Fish, Pickles, Soups, Vegetables, Pates, Fruits, Jams, Jellies, Bon Bons, Chocolates and other Table and Household Requisites, all imported by the Suez Canal.

The special attention of Messes and Clubs is directed to the fact that the rates in this department are lower than articles of the same high class description can be imported direct from England independent of the convenience of ensuring fresh articles from time to time in such quantities as may be required, the extensive purchasing powers of the Company being the explanation, "*Each article is guaranteed.*"

THE JEWELLERY, SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATED DEPARTMENT

Offers a selection which for variety, taste, and workmanship has never before been attempted in Western India.

The stock is entirely new and has been selected specially for the Poona Season. Accessions to the stock are received by each Overland Mail, and this, combined with the large sale, enables the Company to offer the prettiest and most novel designs at all periods of the year, an advantage which is obvious.

THE FANCY DEPARTMENT

Including Dressing Bags and Cases, Writing, Despatch and Tourists' Cases, Travelling and Carriage Bags, Japanese Curiosities, Albums, Parian Statuary, Glass and Porcelain Vases, Fans, and the numerous other elegancies for which the Company is so well known, offers an extent of selection which will vie with many of the collections to be met with in the principal European cities.

THE GENTLEMEN'S HAT, HOSIERY AND GLOVE DEPARTMENT

Meets with special attention from the Manager of the Establishment, whose lengthened experience of this branch will be a sufficient guarantee to Constituents that their commands will be met by supplies of Goods "new, well assorted, and adapted for a first class trade."

THE DEPARTMENT FOR LAMPS, GLASS AND CROCKERY-WARE,

BATHS AND GENERAL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES

Has been considerably extended, and now commands a selection never before presented in Poona. The brilliance and exquisite finish of the Glass and Crockery-ware is unsurpassable, and the artistic workmanship displayed in the manufacture of the Kerosine Lamps, such as to command approval.

THE STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

Comprises Writing Appliances of every description and a large variety of elegancies for the Drawing-room Table or personal use, also the largest stock of Artists' Materials in Western India; the former are of Messrs. De La Rue and Company's manufacture, and the latter are imported in weekly consignments from Messrs. Winsor and Newton, for whom the Company are the sole appointed Agents in this Presidency. A large selection of the cheap editions of the works of the most illustrious authors of the present and preceding generation is always on hand in this Department.

The attention of the Secretaries of Regimental and Station Clubs, Schools, &c., is solicited to

THE DEPARTMENT FOR GYMKHANA AND SPORTING KIT,

Which comprehends Golf, Cricket, Racket, Felting, Croquet, Fishing and Billiard requisites of every description and a large assortment of Sporting Ammunition.

The Company solicit special attention to this Department, as the various articles are manufactured to meet the requirements of the Indian climate by Messrs. Jas. Lillywhite and Company, Jefferies and Malings, and other eminent Firms. The lengthened experience which the Company have acquired of the particular manufacture of goods necessary for this climate, combined with the practical knowledge of the above well known Houses, enables them to offer articles at prices little over English rates and of a kind which no other House can pretend to compete with.

A large assortment of British Games and Sports suitable for Soldiers' Libraries and Reading Rooms always in stock.

THE SADDLERY DEPARTMENT

Consists of every description of Saddlery and Stable Gear, and a large assortment of Driving, Riding, Hunting and Dog Whips, many of them very handsome and admirably adapted for presentation purposes.

The large increase of business which has resulted from the adoption of the present system of conducting the business, leads the management to anticipate that this further effort to meet the requirements of the Company's Poona constituents will result in a still further extension of the liberal patronage at present accorded.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.
Byculla, 20th July 1877.

THE WANZER LOCK-STITCH
SEWING MACHINES.

PRICES.

The Little Wanzer Hand Lock-stitch Sewing Machine	Rs. 60
Do. do. do. with stand, to work by hand or foot, from	80
The Wanzer Letter "A," Hand Lock-stitch Sewing Machine	65
Do. do. do. with stand, to work by hand or foot, from	90
Wanzer "F," New Family Machine, Reversible feed motion, specially adapted for light-manufacturing purposes	160
Wanzer "D," Heavy Machine, for tailors and manufacturers of heavy goods	120
The Wanzer Letter "E," with wheel feed for boot-closing and heavy leather work	130

Needles, Machine Oil, and Accessories for the above machines, always in stock.

From the above prices, a discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed for ready cash; or to suit the convenience of purchasers, monthly instalments will be accepted from approved customers.

A LIBERAL COMMISSION TO THE TRADE.

M. BRESLAUER & CO.,
10, Meadow Street, Bombay, Sole Agents for India.

WATSON AND COMPANY'S

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

HAS COMMENCED.

CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

HELMETS! HELMETS!!
FOR STATION, HILL OR JUNGLE WEAR.
CASH PRICE LIST.

SHIKAR HELMETS.
ASQUITH & CO.'S INTRODUCTION.

	Rs. a.
Covered with Tan Flax, wide Brim, bound Leather, highly recommended for Mofussil Wear	15 0
Covered with White Drill, Lenses shaped	14 0
Extra Quality, double layers of Cork to resist the Hotest Weather	16 0

REGULATION HELMETS.

Cork on Felt covered White Drill	14 8
Extra Quality very strong	16 0
Extra Quality, covered White Do.	22 0
Treble gilt Spikes and Chains, each	
„ Silver do. do.	

THE TERAI—ANDRE'S.

Gents.	Best quality	18 0
Ladies.		

DRAB FELT HELMETS.

	Rs. a.
Fitted with Patent Easy Inner Band	18 0
The same make with raised Felt outside Turban, a splendid protection	18 0

LADIES' RIDING HELMETS.

Drab Felt, Cork Lined	10 8
Drab Felt, Alpine Shape, lined with Cork	13 8
The "Rink," a light Helmet covered with white Merino, the latest novelty	13 8

PITH HELMETS.
BEST CALCUTTA MAKE.

Boy Helmets	5 8
Girls' Dolly Varden	5 0
Ladies' do. do	Rs. 5 & 6 0
Gents' Shooting	5 0
White Doe Regulation	16 0

NEW FELT HATS.

FELT HATS.
THE LATEST SHAPES FOR EVENING WEAR.

	Rs. a.
The "Hastings"—soft Black Felt—high flat Crown	8 8
The "Talbot"—soft Black Felt—high flat Crown	8 8
The "Melbourne"—soft Black Felt—high round Crown ...	7 8
The "Talbot"—Soft Drab Felt—high flat Crown	8 8
The "Burleigh"—Soft Black Flat—high flat Crown	8 8
The "Folkestone"—Stiff Black Felt—flat Crown, new shape	8 8
The "Rochdale"—stiff Black Felt—round Crown, new shape	8 8
The "Elgin"—stiff Black Felt—medium height	8 8
The "Ascot"—stiff Drab Felt—round Crown, new shape.	8 8
The "Clifton"—stiff Drab Felt—round Crown, new shape.	8 8

STRAW BOATING HATS.

The "Oxford"—Chip	3 8
The "Cambridge—Plait	3 8

TWEED HATS AND CAPS
FOR TRAVELLERS.

	Rs. a.
The Balmoral	5 0
The "Glengary"	5 0
Soft Stitched Tweed	6 0
Tweed Turbans	5 8
Travelling Caps, Earflaps, very Warm	4 8
Sealskin Turbans	5 0

DRESS HATS.

Lincoln, Bennett & Co.'s Extra Quality, Drab	12 0
Do. do. do. do. Black	14 0
Asquith & Co.'s made Specially Light, Drab	10 0
Do. do. do. do. Black	13 0

Our NEW CATALOGUE, with faithful illustrations of the above, Post, Free to any part of the East.

Send number of Inches round Forehead for size of Hat.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING
FOR
THE MONSOON.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
White India-Rubber Coats	13	8			
White India-Rubber Leggings ..	4	8	or	20	the Suit.
White India-Rubber Caps	4	0			
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Coats, extra thick for rough wear ..	15	0	or	22-8	the Suit.
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Leggings	5	8			
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Caps	4	0			
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Coats, recommended for boardship wear ..	16	8	or	24-8	the Suit.
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Leggings..	5	8			
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Caps ..	4	0			

INVERNESS CAPES.

White India-Rubber Capes	20	0	or	27	the Suit.
White India-Rubber Leggings.. ..	4	8			
White India-Rubber Caps	4	0			
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Capes	25	0	or	33	the Suit.
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Leggings	5	8			
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Caps	4	0			

Any of the above sold separately.

	Rs. a.
Drab fine Twilled Capes, the best article procurable; warranted not to stick	30 0
American Leather Cloth (Black and Green), extra thickness, for Sepoys' and Ghorawallas' Cloaks and Pugree Covers.	
Ladies' Galoshes.. per pair.	3 0
Gentlemen's Galoshes „	3 0

UMBRELLAS.

Cotton with Strong Steal Ribs	3 8 and 4 8
Alpaca do do ...	4 8 and 5 8
Silk, Black, Brown, and Green, Paragon Frames	7 0 to 20 0

WATERPROOF SHEETING.

Thick double Twilled Drab Sheeting, 60 inches wide .. per yard	6 8
Thick double Twilled Drab and Check (Drab one side Check the other) Sheeting,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

...outh JULY 1877.

...unfavourable tenor of ...ms published this morning, ...London yesterday showed increased ..., Consols having advanced from 94⅛ to 94⅜, and French Rentes from 107f to 107f. The produce markets, too, indicate no apprehension of England being involved in the war. Wheat is unchanged and Seeds are quiet, Calcutta Linseed being 6d. and Rapeseed 9d. per quarter lower, to arrive, while both are quoted 6d. higher ex-warehouse. Bombay Seeds are unaltered.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed firm, sales 12,000 bales, but prices were unchanged, with the exception of an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in Mid. Orleans. This rise, however small as it is, shows the tendency of the market, and confirms the views which we have so frequently expressed of late, that, failing political disturbances, the increasing strength of the statistical position of the staple must gradually lead to higher values.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York report no change. Mid. Uplands on the spot is still quoted at 12¼ cents, and October shipment at 11 11-16 cents, per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Thursday's Receipts ...	400	500	700
Si x days' do	3,000	4,500	2,400
Total since 1st Sept.....	3,931,000	4,080,000	3,440,400

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were quiet, but we cannot learn from private sources that there was any change in prices. The fortnightly statement of the exports of Goods and Yarns from the U. K. for India shows very moderate supplies of all kinds both for Bombay and Calcutta.

The London Coffee Market is unchanged, and Cocoanut Oil remains as last quoted.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on W dnesday evening gives no changes of any importance. The Reserve of Notes has increased by £200,000, and Bills Discounted show a reduction o £100,000, bringing the proportion of Reserve to Liabilities up from 45 11-16 to 46⅜ per cent., according to Rei...n Rupee Papers in London is higher all round, b...urs and Fours-and-a-half by ⅛ and Fives-and-a-half by ¼ per cent. Bar Silver is quoted by Reuter at 54⅛d. per oz, but private telegrams are reported as quoting 54d. sellers. A shipment of £110,000 in Silver for Bombay is advised by yesterday's P. and O. Steamer from Southampton.

STERLING EXCHANGE to day has evinced increased weakness and rates at the close are 1-16d. to ⅛d. per rupee lower all round. On the face of things, there is nothing to account for the decline beyond the reaction always to be expected after an unwarranted advance, but from what we can gather, it seems probable that the recent advance was partly due to a demand for Silver for China and in part to the Exchange Banks laying down funds to cover their subscriptions to the new 4 per cent. loan. Both of these sources of demand appear to have been satisfied. China is said to have got all the Silver she wants for the time being, and the Indian Banks are reported to have covered their requirements to an extent which will enable them to pay up the full amount of their subscriptions to the loan in anticipation, so that it is not unlikely the present decline in the value of the rupee may go a little further. That this is the prevailing opinion may be inferred from the fact that the Banks which up to yesterday were sellers of demand drafts for delivery up to the end of the year, have now withdrawn and decline to sell over current rates. We quote to-day:—

Bank Bills, on demand	ls. 8⅛ to 13-16d. per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight...	ls. 9 1-16d. ,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	..ls. 9 1-16d. ,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	...ls. 9⅛d. ,,

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts remains at 3-16 premium, but 60 days' sight has advanced to 7 16 per cent. discount at which business was done yesterday.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Fours are nominally quoted at Rs. 96½, but no business is reported; Fours-and-a half are steady at Rs. 97¼ and Fives-and-a-half at Rs. 102¼.

THE SHARE MARKET to-day has been dull with a downward tendency. Bank of Bombays have receded to 43 per cent. premium. Land Companies are unchanged but dull. In Press Companies Mofussils are quoted Rs. 5 higher, Sassoons Rs. 10 lower. Spinning and Weaving shares are dull and declining. Alexandra are quoted Rs. 20, Colaba Rs. 10, Dhurrumsey Rs. 10, Fleming Rs. 25, Great Eastern and Nursey Rs. 5 per share lower. Treacher and Co. (Limited) have advanced to Rs. 490.

COTTON is again stronger. An active demand has prevailed to-day partially for export, but mainly for local consumption, and considerable purchases have been made at further advance of Rs. 2 per candy. Stocks on the spot are now getting into small compass, and unless adverse advices come from Liverpool, it seems probable that the local demand will run rates up to a comparatively high level. Current quotations are:—

	per candy F. P.
Good Dhollera	Rs. 200
F. G. F. do.	196
G. F. do.	193
Good Oomras	198
F. G. F. do.	195
G. F. do.	192

SEEDS are firm but unchanged. For WHEAT there is still a very active demand and prices are As. 4 to As. 8 per candy higher.

FREIGHTS for Liverpool are firmer. By steamer owing to the limited extent of disengaged tonnage £1-18 9 to £2 per ton is now the current quotation. There is no sailing ship on the berth.

PIECE GOODS, although fairly steady are inactive. Weather reports from Guzerat, Khandeish, and the Berars are all favourable, but in the famine districts rain is still much wanted, and until people feel perfectly assured of good crops throughout the country, they will be slow to operate for future requirements.

COALS are still depressed and declining. There are sellers of Davison's West Hartley at Rs. 17 and of Laird's Welsh Hartley at Rs. 15 per ton, via Cape, without finding buyers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash, Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	121
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	715
Bank of Bombay	50,000	500	all	10 do.	715
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	3 do.	108
Bank of Madras.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	670

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.a.	1,200
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	970
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.a.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.a.	425
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	705
Berar Company (New).	155	500	all	40 p.a.	450
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	42 do	225
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do	90
Carwar Co.....	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	675
Coimbatore Press Co..	1,000	1,000	all	170 do	525
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	500	all	15 do	250
ast India Press Co...	382	1,000	all	120 do	360
ot Press Co.....	50	2,500	2,250	50 do	1,150
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	35 do	325
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Gin-ning Co....	3,125	400	350	25 do	370
Prince of W. Press.....	120	..	1,500	250 do	450
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	50 do	390
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	67½ do	515
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld..	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,150
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.....	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co..	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.a.	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.a*	1,270
Alfred Mills Co....	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.a.	1,300
Alliance Spinning....	500	2,500	all	125 p.a.	2,500
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	90	..	81
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.a.	1,570
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	60 p.a*	1,175
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	..	275
Broach Mills	1,800	170	all	16 p.a*	145
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	3,000	1,000	all	40 p.a*	915
Coorla S. and W. Co....	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,070
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	690
Dharumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	50 p.a*	1,165
Fleming S. and W. Co....	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.a*	1,260
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.a*	1,320
Hindustan S. & W. Co...	873	1,000	all	40 p.a.	1,130
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	975
Jeevraj Balioo Mills	1,500	1,000	all	75 p.a*	1,075
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	60 p.a*	1,315
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.a*	1,005
Madras Spinning	200	1,250	all	Nil	1,125
Madras U. Spinning....	925	1,000	all	80 p.a*	1,360
Manchester & Bombay. S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	50
Mandvie S. and W. Co...	1,200	500	all	..	440
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	100p.a*	1,395
Morarjee Spinning	1,345	1,000	all	70 p.a*	1,410
Manapore S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	325
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	..	1,025
Oriental S. and W. Co..	400	1,000	all	..	910
Platt Brothers & Co., Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	1,000
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	..	395
Oriental	1,000	625	all	50 p.a*	825
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,260
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,200	1,000	all	..	905
Soondercbas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	50 p.a.	1,075
Do do. ½ Shares.	500	1,000	900	125 p.a.	930
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	800	1,000	all	..	1,050
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	860

*Per Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	2½ p.a.	1,940
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	85
Bombay Saw Mills Co...	600	1,000	all	60 p.a.	650
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	550	500	300	36 p. a.	275
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	7½
Mechanics' Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. a.	25
Treacher and Co., ...	1,000	500	all	11 p. ct	490
Vingas Patent Slip Co..	5,000	250	all	6 p.	50

CALENDAR.—JULY 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ..... 25th .... 0h. 10·8m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
July.					
Sat. 21	.....	5 34	6 38	{ 9 10 m { 9 32 a	1 55 m 4 1 a
Sun. 22	Eighth Sunday after Trinity.....	5 35	6 38	{ 10 4 m { 10 46 m { 10 14 a	2 33 m 3 46 m 4 47 a
Mon. 23	.....	5 35	6 37	{ 11 22 m { 10 57 a	4 30 m 5 26 a
Tues. 24	.....	5 36	6 37	{ 11 55 m { 11 36 a	5 10 m 6 0 a
Wed. 25	English Mail expected.	5 36	6 37	{ 0 21 a	5 45 m 6 30 a
Th. 26	.....	5 36	6 36	{ 0 12 m { 0 49 a	6 18 m 6 58 a
Fri. 27	.....	5 37	6 36		

SPORTING.

BOMBAY ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP.

THE Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* presents his compliments to the HONORARY SECRETARY, BOMBAY ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, and in reply to his letter requesting the publication of an Advertisement of the SWEEP, which closes on the 11th September next, begs to inform him that owing to a recent order of Government prohibiting the publication of such Advertisements he is unable to comply with the request.

Bombay Gazette, Manager's Office,
Bombay, July 12, 1877.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE ... ...NO BE. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

FLEMING—July 15th, at Naini Tal, the wife of J. P. Fleming of a son.

HENNESSEY—July 14th, at Goruckpore, the wife of Walter Hennessey, Esq., Executive Engineer, I. V. S. Railway, of a son.

O'CONNOR—July 13th, at Mussoorie, the wife of O'Connor, Assistant State Railway, of a son.

[illegible]—July 16th, at Kishnaghur, the wife of W. Humphrey [illegible] B. C. S., of a son.

R[illegible]—July 15th, at Lahore, the wife of H. T[illegible]vaz, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BAKER—July 13th, at Bangalore, William Baker, Pensioner, aged 77 years.

ELLIS.—July 16th, at Madras, the Rev. R. J. Ellis, Baptist, Missionary Society of Calcutta.

GRANT.—July 16th, at Bangalore, Alfred Bertram, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Grant, aged 5 months.

OWEN.—July 16th, at Bangalore, Dora, the infant daughter of Herbert Owen, Esq., aged 2 years 8 weeks.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1877.

THE plan of campaign adopted by the Turkish Minister of War, Redif Pasha, and the Commander-in Chief, Abdul Kerim Pasha, for the defence of European Turkey was said a month ago to consist in letting the Russians cross the line of the Danube,—which was considered too long to be successfully guarded,—garrisoning Rustchuk and Silistria against a siege, and concentrating the bulk of the army at Schumla and Varna. This plan appears to have been only too faithfully carried out, but the result has not given satisfaction at Constantinople. The Turkish strategists seem, indeed, to have left out of their programme any thought of the existence of the western Passes over the Balkans, and to have taken it for granted that the invading army must march to attack the strongly entrenched position they had prepared at Schumla, on the Bulgarian side of the eastern Passes. This fatal error of leaving the whole front of the Balkans to the westwards of the Rustchuk-Varna railway unprotected was quickly taken advantage of by the Russians, who by moving on Tirnova secured the command of the Schipka and Demir Kapu Passes, across which they are now apparently attempting to advance in strength. The Russians at Tirnova are only 110 miles from Adrianople, and the temptation to them to march at once into Roumelia must have proved irresistible, as that province seems to be at present very weakly defended. But, unless the main Turkish army has been already withdrawn from Bulgaria to reinforce the troops in Roumelia, the experiment of an immediate Russian advance beyond the Balkans is very hazardous. So far as our information goes, the position of the contending armies is this. The Russians who crossed at Sistova,—and whose numbers must now probably be at least 120,000 men, for there were six army corps concentrated on the river bank opposite the Bulgarian shore from Rustchuk to Nicopolis, and it would suffice to leave one of these corps in Roumania to guard the communications with Giurgevo,—have after some fighting of no very serious character cleared Bulgaria of the Turks westwards to Nocopolis, southwards to Tirnova, and eastwards to Rasgrad on the railway. By cutting the railway they have intercepted communication between Schumla and Rustchuk and can surround and invest the latter fortress. At the same time, the troops that crossed into the Dobrudscha, numbering perhaps 60,000 men, have reached and occupied the termini of the railway from Tchernavoda to Kustendji without encountering any resistance worth speaking of; and, with the exception—an important one no doubt—of the section from Rustchuk to Silistria, the Danube from Nicopolis to its mouth is now a Russian river. This is a great success to have achieved, but the Russian Commander-in-Chief runs the hazard of imperilling all he has won if he is rash enough to attempt the invasion of Roumelia before the two sections of the invading army have effected a junction in Bulgaria and commenced the siege of Rustchuk and Silistria, an operation, however, which should be now on the point of completion, unless, indeed, they are stimulated to speedy action by the dread of English interference, a dread for which, unhappily, there yet exists no solid foundation. If they had thus provided for the security of their line of operations, the Russians could afford to draw all their available troops from the other side of the Danube to strengthen the invading force, and to launch into Roumelia an army sufficiently strong to break down all opposition on its march to Constantinople. The Turks at Schumla could not remain there after the crossing of the Balkans; they must either evacuate Bulgaria and retreat beyond the mountains or march on the Russian flank and give battle. The united Russian army in Bulgaria ought to be able to defend itself against a flank attack and to maintain the siege of the Danubian fortresses; but, while it is divided into two sections by a belt of country in which the enemy's force is unknown, a march on Constantinople may expose the campaign in Bulgaria to the risk of a collapse equal to that of the Armenian campaign. We doubt, therefore, even now, if the Russians will be in a great hurry to move southwards till the junction of their forces is completed. No doubt, delay may give the Turks time to organize a more formidable resistance in Roumelia. But their consternation at the Russian progress shows that they fear they have already lost their opportunity. The dismissal of Redif Pasha and the Commander-in-Chief is rather an act of vengeance than of preparation for the execution of a more vigorous plan of defence. Already, at the end of June, according to the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, "in Constantinople the agitation against Redif Pasha "and all the military authorities was on the "increase. The success of the Turkish army "in Montenegro, far from calming this excite-"ment, has rather increased it, it being deemed "downright folly, almost treason, that, in order "to gain successes at a comparatively trifling "point, the important theatre of war in Asia "should have been so woefully neglected. One "half of the force in Montenegro, it is thought, "would have been sufficient to keep the moun-"taineers in check, while the other half would "now be of incalculable advantage at Erze-"roum." If the popular indignation was so strong against the War Minister at a time when it was thought more troops were required to hold Armenia, how much greater must it be now that it is found that the troops wasted in the barren Montenegrin war are absolutely needed to keep the Cossacks out of Constantinople. Orders to the Turkish commanders to evacuate Montenegro were not issued, apparently, till the Russians had crossed the Danube; and accordingly, although Mehemet Ali with a few battalions has now reached Nisch after a march across country, Suleiman Pasha's strong and veteran army, which is on its way round by sea to Salonika, can hardly reach the scene of action in time to be of any use. Still, the Turk will die hard, and, until the Russians succeed in forcing a battle on the enemy and winning a great victory, it must not be supposed that the way will be left clear for them to Constantinople. The extraordinary powers of resistance of the Turk have been well shown in Armenia, where there has been much determined fighting, and where the ascendancy of the Turkish over the Russian soldiery, when well led, has been proved beyond all question. The Russians have now been driven back close to their frontier, in the neighbourhood of Alexandropol, and the victorious Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha has advanced eastwards from Kars with the intention apparently of attacking the enemy's entrenched position. So complete a reversal of all the prophecies made about the campaign in Armenia shows what Turks can do, and justifies the popular belief at Constantinople that Ahmed Mukhtar had, in the earlier part of the war, been made a scapegoat for the blunders of the Minister of War, and that, when left to himself, he could do splendid work.

THERE appears to be a popular impression that Volunteers disdain military vanities as displayed in dress and take a high moral stand upon a simple and serviceable equipment—"something rough and ready you know, that means business." This idea we believe to be a delusion. There are many, doubtless, among the members of Volunteer Corps in England (and it is to England that we must go to get at the general feeling) who may take easily to a plain uniform for one of several reasons, or all of them combined. Some really like the easy and serviceable costume for its own sake and on account of its useful qualities; another class accept it because they have no care for their appearance and consider one uniform as good as another; a third class—and this is likely to be numerous among Englishmen—prefer an unpretentious equipment because they have an idea that they do not look such fools in it as they would in gay attire, are not so conspicuous in public places, and are not so likely to be laughed at generally on the score of imputed vanity. But the mass of Volunteers at home, so far from shrinking from military display in the way of equipments, would willingly indulge in a great deal more of it than regulation has placed at their command.

It is no disparagement to the Volunteers to say this. The feeling is common to the military spirit all over the world. Soldiers everywhere expect to have their martial proclivities represented in their clothes, and it is significant that "bravery" indicates something brighter and more audacious than ordinary costume. We might even say that military foppery finds favour with large numbers of soldiers, educated and uneducated. Thus, as we know, many a young gentleman enters a cavalry regiment for the sake of the dress; and the attraction is equally shared by the troopers generally, who do not fight the worse for being as proud as peacocks. And the feeling is the same all through the service. Is it not the gay uniform as well as the bold bearing of the recruiting serjeant that attracts so many raw youths to the colours? If the Volunteers are actuated by a similar vanity according to a common sarcasm, small blame to them, we say; and it is something to know that their uniforms are considered becoming enough to give colour to the charge. At any rate this is certain—that the most "bravely" equipped regiments are most popular at home, while much dissatisfaction is expressed by the regiments wearing the original sombre grey, which has given a general character to the force, and is associated with so many caricatures, in the comic journals and on the stage. An illustration of the general feeling was notably shown in the case of the 3rd London, which was the first to wear scarlet uniforms—introduced, we believe, by their commandant, Colonel A. B. Richards, the late editor of the *Morning Advertiser*. This corps never wanted for recruits, and, a scarlet forage cap being added to the scarlet tunic, the effect was irresistible. The members were for the most part only working men, but they looked intensely military, and, when off parade, "peacocked" it about like so many Life Guardsmen. Other regiments have followed the example, with similar effect as far as popularity is concerned; and new corps seem to make scarlet a matter of course. It was stated indeed in a military journal the other day that it had been officially decided that the entire Volunteer Force, for the future, should be clothed in the traditional fighting colour. The advantage gained would, of course, be that the Volunteers should not be distinguished from the Regulars in the field.

The facts we have cited are worthy the attention of those upon whom will devolve the awful responsibility of settling the uniform of the new Volunteer Corps in Bombay. Several writers have already pleaded for cheapness as the first consideration, and simple white drill has been suggested as the proper material to begin with. Doubtless white will be worn during the hot weather as in Indian regiments generally, but it is scarcely a wear for the monsoon, and a colour must, of course, be decided upon for full dress. That this colour should be scarlet we are well assured; and it would be strange if it proved less popular in Bombay than elsewhere. There are no objections, we fancy, on the score of expense, compared with other colours. Broadcloth, of course, would not be necessary, and as brilliant an effect as could be desired might be produced by thin serge, which is, besides, very comfortable wear as we all know.

Objection may be raised to scarlet on the ground of its presumed inappropriateness to a rifle regiment as regards appearance, and the practical drawback which may attach to it as forming a conspicuous mark for the enemy. As for the conventional objection, the scarlet Volunteers in England have sustained it with complete success, and accept their inappropriateness in right merry mood. It must be remembered, too, that, although collectively designated Rifles, the Volunteers are generally trained as ordinary Light Infantry, and are by no means exclusively intended for the duties of Riflemen proper. But as regards the second point. It was decided the other day upon scientific authority—and the decision we think was generally quoted in the Indian journals—that scarlet is after all not the conspicuous colour that it was supposed to be in relation to sharp shooters. On the contrary, it is held to be one of the best colours of all as an uncertain mark, and infinitely preferable to black, which at a very few yards off is practically the colour of the green of the Rifle Brigade, or the 60th, and naturally of those Volunteer Corps which turn out in the traditional Rifle uniform, for which the dull grey was at-one time supposed to be an advantageous substitute.

Far be it from us to desire dictation to Bombay in this matter; but our suggestions may be suggestive, and therefore of some kind of use.

WE regret to notice that the tone of the Famine Statement this week is far from reassuring. There has been again, indeed, a decrease, though not on a large scale, in the number of persons employed on relief works, which is now 272,553 against 280,160 last week; and this decrease has been unaccompanied by any increase in the number of persons receiving charitable relief. But the rainfall is still irregular and insufficient in all the southern districts of the Presidency, though there has been a satisfactory fall in the northern Collectorates; and, as the monsoon is very capricious this year even in Bombay, where we get no continuous downpour, and the showers that do fall do not, so far as we can learn, extend above the ghauts to the Deccan, the agricultural prospects are of a kind to cause the gravest anxiety.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR has, we hear, expressed his satisfaction at the progress made by the Volunteer movement in Bombay, as regards the increase of both active and honorary members, and his hope that the number of the former may soon reach 500. His Excellency is only waiting for the sanction of the Government of India to the salaries of the Commandant and Adjutant to appoint these officers, the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Charles Staveley, having kindly promised to select good men. The Government is making inquiries as to the possibility of giving the Corps the old Medical Stores Office, in Hummum Street, as an armoury and head-quarters.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

STATEMENT No. XXXV. regarding the scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 19th July 1877.

Districts.	Number of people employed.				Expenditure up to last known date.		Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee.						Rainfall.			
	During the past week.	During the week ending 14th July.	Percentage of labourers to population of District.	Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6162, of 27th Oct. 1876.	Ordinary Prices.	During the past week.	During the present week.	Average Rain-fall, i. e., the average of all the Talukas for five years.	Average Rain-fall during the past season of all the Talukas.	Average Rain-fall during the present season, as ascertained from Collectors' weekly reports.						
											Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Salt.
Southern Mahratta Ports	44,215	29,534	16,798	21,399	28,657	4,491	776	145,870			24	24	20	12	20	6
South-Eastern line, from Poona, to Sholapur.	67,195	27,948	13,760	12,856	12,594	10,348	18,991	163,692			24	24	20	12	20	6
North-East-ern line, from Nasik to Bushawal	12,829	4,237	3,234	2,346	1,221	2,014	763	26,644			24	24	20	12	20	6
Total ...	124239	61,719	32,792	36,601	42,472	26,353	10,530	336,206								

The rainfall has again been irregular and insufficient in the southern and eastern districts, but in the northern Collectorates of Nasik and Khandeish it has been good; there has also been a satisfactory fall in Guzerat, in respect to which part of the Presidency some anxiety has recently been felt. It may, therefore, be said that, except in the Northern Collectorates, the break in the monsoon still continues, and except over limited areas where partial and in some places heavy showers have fallen, the young crops are suffering, and will be lost should sufficient and general rain be much longer withheld. Even in the Konkan districts along the sea board the rain has been abnormally scanty, and the cultivation of rice and hill crops is suffering.

The food supplies are still sufficient, but prices have slightly risen. They would, in all probability, have risen still more, had it not been for the movement noticed in the last Summary of extensive importation by human labour. In the eastern and southern districts large numbers of people are now employed in transporting grain by head loads, and in some parts, particularly in Dharwar and Belgaum, men are employed in dragging cart loads of grain from the principal markets to the points of distribution. This movement is good as giving employment to considerable numbers of persons who require it, and as tending to keep down the rise in prices of food, which would otherwise be more rapid than it is. It also indicates that the people are unwilling to withdraw from agriculture the cattle that are still available.

There has been an appreciable amount of grain imported on the coast at the Port of Karwar, and the movement of grain by railway to the affected districts has been large; it amounted to 5,535 tons or 1,316 tons more than last week.

Notwithstanding the adverse circumstances which have been brought about by the long continued break in the monsoon in parts of the affected areas, the numbers on relief works have again perceptibly fallen off, the net decrease being 7,915. There has also been a decrease of 196 persons receiving charitable relief, and a decrease of 9,190 in the number of young children.

It is to be expected that, should be a good and general rainfall speedily occur, the number on all descriptions of relief will rapidly fall off.

Cholera is less and seems to be disappearing.

M. K. KENNEDY, Major-General, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

Collectors' Reports by Telegram, dated 13th to 19th June 1877.

Rain in nearly all Talukas; sowing operations resumed; prospects slightly improved. 10 deaths from cholera.

Rain very favourable since 16th, and crops healthy. 85 deaths from cholera.

No rain; sowing retarded, and in some places crops suffering from want of rain. Grain supply sufficient. People returning in two Talukas, and emigration from one. 34 deaths from cholera.

3 inches 78 cents of rain in Mawal, and from 7 to 48 cents in the remaining Talukas, except Bhimthari and Sirur, where no rain has fallen during the week. More rain wanted. Grain supply sufficient. A few cases of cholera in Districts.

2 inches 6 cents of rain have fallen at Sangola, 71 cents at Barsi, 63 cents at Malsiras, and 14 cents at Sholapur. More rain generally required. Grain supply middling. 9 deaths from cholera.

Fair rain in western, little or none in eastern, Talukas; more much needed throughout the District. Grain supply sufficient. 211 deaths from cholera.

8 cents of rain in Hurgund, 92 cents in Bagewari, 30 cents in Bijapur, and 20 cents in Kaladgi; more badly wanted in all Talukas. Kharif already sown generally withering. Grain importation increasing. 39 deaths from cholera.

2 inches 30 cents in Bidi, 64 cents at Belgaum, 10 cents at Chikodi, and 80 cents at Athni. No rain in other Talukas. State of crops good, except at Gokak where they are withering for want of rain, but rain wanted everywhere. 22 deaths from cholera.

No rain in seven Talukas. 1 inch 30 cents in Ron. Crops drooping in many places, and sowing operations retarded by want of rain. Immigrants returning home. 53 deaths from cholera.

*Works in progress, such as digging and repairing wells, prickly pear clearances, &c.

† All the labourers upon the Dhond-Manmad railway have been included among Ahmednagar.

‡ Corrected figures given.

‖ Numbers not received; last week's figures given.

¶ For details see Table appended.

Favourable rain has fallen in Khandesh and Nasik and the prospects there are at present satisfactory No rain has fallen in Ahmednagar, and in Poona and Satara it has been confined to the western districts. There have been partial showers in Sholapur (very favourable in the Sangola Taluka) and Kaladgi, and in Belgaum and Dharwar the rainfall has been partial. In the former Collectorate, however, good rain has fallen in the Athni, and in the latter in the Ron Taluka, both eastern districts regarding which anxiety was felt. More rain is generally much required throughout the country west of the Ghauts and south of Nasik, particularly in the eastern belt. In this belt, however, Ilore, Taliaba, Pimpalgaon, Ambad, Athni, and Ron have had favourable showers during the week.

Grain has again risen in price, and jowari now averages only 16 lbs. for a rupee throughout the famine area. It is very dear in Kaladgi, Belgaum and Dharwar.

The number of people upon Relief Works in the nine affected districts is 272,553 against 280,160 last week, and there are also 758 hill-men and immigrants employed in Rutnagiri and Kanara.

Since the change of mail days, the Kaladgi returns of labourers for the week under review have not been available for the telegraphic portion of the Summary, and the correct variations in the numbers cannot, therefore, be exhibited in the table on the first page.

Cholera is slightly on the decrease, and it is hoped that the disease is gradually dying out of the famine districts.

A table is appended contrasting the rainfall of the past season in each Taluka of the famine area with the fall which has been reported during the current season.

The rainfall of the current season has been divided so far as information is at present available, into that prior to the 19th of June, and that of and after the 19th.

The monsoon commenced above Ghauts on the 19th June, and the division will fairly show the monsoon rainfall in each Taluka. The monsoon rain is that which is most useful for cultivation.

The following table gives the expenditure by Government, during the week ending 30th June upon charity in the relief of the aged and infirm poor; and the payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon Relief Works. Comparing the results shown in the table below with those shown in the last Summary, it will be seen that the number of persons in receipt of Government charitable relief has decreased from 66,599 to 66,403, while the number of children under 7 years of age has decreased from 1,02,883, to 93,693.

The number of the children varies with number of labourers, and during the week ending 30th of June (the latest for which complete returns are available) the number of labourers had decreased to 2,95,335. The number of people charitably relieved was 22·45 per cent. of the number of labourers upon Relief Works during the corresponding week. This percentage has a tendency to rise when the number on works decreases as it has done in a much greater ratio than the number receiving charity.

Districts.	Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure during the week.	Total Expenditure up to date.	Collectors' Discretionary Grant.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	
Total	66,403	31,598	3,06,519	
Dharwar ...	4,011	1,921	25,083	
Belgaum ...	6,011	2,011	15,765	
Kaladgi ...	12,115	5,011	47,153	
Satara ...	5,733	2,769	31,688	
Sholapur ...	16,018	8,523	46,915	
Poona ...	8,203	4,515	35,294	
Ahmednagar ...	8,261	2,475	5,064	
Nasik ...	630	51	404	
Khandesh ...	4,601	1,931	25,083	
Ramgiri ...	9	1,936	15,765	

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Average number of women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total Expenditure up to date.
	No.		Rs.	Rs.
Total	93,693	11,830	8,06,654	
Dharwar ...	2,694	403	1,795	
Belgaum ...	2,931	1,403	833	
Kaladgi ...	21,174	1,671	14,398	
Satara ...	13,359	1,407	7,271	
Sholapur ...	31,688	3,091	14,398	
Poona ...	13,359	1,293	7,271	
Ahmednagar ...	3,091	1,293	14,398	
Nasik ...	1,407	1,293	7,271	
Khandesh ...	3,091	1,293	14,398	
Ramgiri ...	676	676	1,795	

Expenditure incurred under the rules laid down in Government Resolution No. 313 of 1876, of 20th December 1876, on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon Relief Works.

Districts.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	142	18	1,795
Dharwar ...	2,694	833	14,398
Belgaum ...	1,403	1,671	14,398
Kaladgi ...	1,671	1,407	14,398
Satara ...	1,407	3,091	14,398
Sholapur ...	3,091	1,293	14,398
Poona ...	1,293	676	14,398
Ahmednagar ...	676	1,795	14,398
Nasik ...	1,795	1,931	25,083
Khandesh ...	1,931	1,936	25,083
Ramgiri

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

OBSTRUCTION OF THE NAVIGATION OF THE DANUBE.

LONDON, JULY 20.

In the House of Commons last night, the Hon. R. Bourke, in answer to a question, said the Russians had sunk four vessels at the principal mouth of the Danube with the object of obstructing the navigation of the river, and that the British Ambassador at Saint Petersburg had been instructed to remonstrate with the Russian Government on the subject.

THE WAR IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

The Russian General Melikoff is entrenched at Kurukdara where he awaits reinforcements.

Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha with his force is at present at Wizinkoi.

DISMISSAL OF THE TURKISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Abdul Kerim Pasha, the Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish army, has been dismissed, and Mehemet Ali appointed his successor.

It is believed that Redif Pasha (Minister for War) and Raouf Pasha have been dismissed. All have been ordered to return to Constantinople.

THE COMMAND IN ROUMELIA.

Suleiman Pasha has been appointed Commander of the Turkish force in Roumelia.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord Beaconsfield leogthily defended the appointment of Mr. Pigott as Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Mr. Pigott, he said, had tendered his resignation which had not been accepted.

THE WAR IN TURKEY.

The Mussulmans in the province of Adrianople are fleeing to Constantinople.

Russian troops of all arms are advancing on Yeni Saghra. The Turks have evacuated Tchernavoda (in the Dobrudscha) and Mangalia and have fallen back on Silistria.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The Bombay Mails of the 29th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, JULY 19.

The B.I.S.N. Co.'s Steamer Dorunda, outward bound for Calcutta, &c., left here to-day.

LONDON, JULY 19, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been active.

Fair Dhollera	5 3-16.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
There is no change on India exchange even now.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84¼
4½ per cent. do.	84½
5 per cent. do.	89½
3 per cent. Consols for account	94⅜
5 per cent. French Rents, 1872	107½
Bar Silver	54⅛

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes ..£13,200,000.... Inc £200,000
Bills Discounted ..£18,200,000.... Dec £100,000
Bullion .....£27,600,000.....
The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 46⅞.

Arrivals—Countess of Rothes, Borrowdale and Lady Lawrence.

LINE REPORTS.—JULY 20.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persa. Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 20.

(Madras Time.)

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather overcast, wind N. W. by N. 6, ther. 82, bar. 30·6. Fall of rain 3 cents.

MANGALORE 8 P.M.—Weather fair, wind N. E. S., N. W. W. Fall of rain 51 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. E. ther., 90, bar. 29·88.

VINGORLA, 6 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W. light, ther. 85.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand	..... 1s. 8d to 13-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 9 1-16d.	"
Credits, 3 " "	...1s. 9 1-16d.	"
Documents, 3 " "	...1s. 9¼d.	"

ON Saturday last, an incident occurred near the Railway Station, Bangalore, which is an alarming indication of the desperation to which a great many famine-stricken villagers, now in Bangalore, are likely to be driven. The Railway Station authorities, says the local paper, observing some thirty or forty stragglers in the goods shed yard, had them turned out of the gate, whereupon these stragglers made a rush on the line of bazaars just without the station premises, and being joined by a couple of hundred starving wretches outside, very soon made a clearance of the bazaars in question. Of course the Police were nowhere, though for the matter of that they can be hardly expected, with their paucity of numbers, to keep a desperate horde in order. Most of those who took part in the loot had been taken to the relief camps which they subsequently deserted, complaining of bad treatment. We fear there is a good deal of truth in these complaints, and trust Mr. Gordon will enquire into the matter.

COTACAMUND is invaded by a host of starving people, who are seeking there the relief that they cannot obtain in the plains. Some of them are so emaciated as to be positively hideous. The Commissioner has instituted a system of relief. Between seventy and eighty were the other day afforded relief at the Commissioner's Office. The old Municipal Office has been utilised for the accommodation of the distressed. On the Coonoor Ghaut extra precautions are taken to prevent any more of this kind of people from coming up on the hills. This is a wise proceeding, for the cold, added to starvation, would speedily kill off any number of them.

WE notice, says the *Madras Mail*, that the mortuary returns of Madras are getting very high again, the death-rate last week being no less than 141 per mille per annum. This heavy death-rate, it is right to explain, is due in great measure to the excessive mortality in the famine camps. Colonel Drever's return for last week shows no less than 219 deaths for the week in the relief camps in this city. The people who now come to the camps are described as being in a very bad condition.

OWING to the backwardness of the monsoon grave apprehensions are entertained of a scarcity in Nepal. There had been hardly any rain in the country around Khatmandu up to the 9th instant, and two-thirds of the Indian corn crop had perished for want of water. The rice grown in the lowlands, which is also suffering, must be lost if the rains do not hold off. In case of a total failure of the harvest, the population of the Khatmandu valley, about 400,000, will have to be supplied from British territory, but there is no cart-road across the hills, and it will take a good many coolies to carry food for so many people on their backs. The Nepalese Government appears to be doing nothing to prepare for what threatens to be a serious emergency, nor can much confidence be felt in its ability to cope with it. The alarm felt everywhere is shown by the crowds who throng the temples to supplicate the gods for rain.

ONLY the other day, says the *Madras Times*, we were felicitating ourselves upon the absence of rioting and serious crime in the country, although the distress was so great. We now hear, however, tidings of quite another character, which seem to show that there is a good deal of local crime. From one source we hear that house robberies had increased in a taluq in the Chingleput district not far from Madras, on an average of three or four in the month to as many as thirty or forty in the same period. It is said that the police are quite unable to deal thoroughly with the increase of crime, because so many of them are engaged at the relief camps.

A CORRESPONDENT at Budnaira writes to us under date the 16th inst.: "The fate of Akola has been sealed by the Sanitary Commissioner H. A. D. as being an unhealthy locale for Europeans, while Amraoti is to be the head quarters of the three Commissioners and the D. P. Instruction. Dr. Abbott minded Chickalda as being a cool place enough for the offices. I dare say too, but who is to pay the piper? Several showers of rain have fallen since my last communication. The Commander-in-Chief told us that he had counter-ordered the march of the troops from Olti, and that to-day the disposition of his troops was as follows:—

	Battalions.	Cavalry.	Field Guns.	Mountain Guns.
Olti	8	—	12	6
Zewin Dooz	18	500	12	12
Delibaba	8	200	6	—
Moola Suleman	6	200	6	8
Toprak Kale	2	200	—	4
Khorassana	2	—	—	2
Oi Kopri-keui	1	—	—	—
Ardich	6	500	6	6
Devi Boyun	4	—	—	—
Erzeroum	4	—	12	12
Total	57	1,600	48	42

and that there are 4,000 Irregulars also at Ardich. This is the force I reported in my last at Van. The Russian troops pushed forward from Bayazid to operate against them fell back, so Fair Pasha moved up to Ardish, where he certainly threatens the flank of any force moving along the Persian road.

The Russian advanced posts are reported at Pennoh on the right, Techirpakli, Sara Kamysch, and Kaghaman in the centre, and Kara Kyplisa on the south—the right column being still at Ardshan, the centre in the neighbourhood of Kars, and the south at Bayazid. What their intentions are it is difficult to say; their delay in advancing, and their conduct with regard to the incomplete investment of Kars is perfectly inexplicable. Yesterday an officer, Colonel Ibrahim Bey, arrived in camp only two hours before we did, and he reported the road to Kars perfectly clear and open. The Commander-in Chief himself informed me that there was telegraphic communication with the beleaguered (?) fortress, which was well provisioned, the health and spirits of the troops being excellent. Mukhliss Pasha has recently come into headquarters and Hassan Havni Pasha now has the chief command there.

WHEN the bridge fell at Bath the other day, a Somersetshire yokel, who was one of the first picked out of the water, edified everybody by shrieking in accents of anguish as he pointed to a woman who was still in the stream, "There's my wife! There's my wife! I'll give sixpence to the man that saves her!"

MENTION is frequently made in the *Peking Gazette* of eccentricities, on the part of Chinese ladies, which custom has erected into virtues, and considers worthy of Imperial reward; but we rarely meet such a combination of virtues as are ascribed to Miss Wang, in the memorial from the Viceroy of Chihli. Not only did she persistently refuse marriage in order that she might wait upon her parents, but she gashed and mutilated herself time after time in order to conduce to their well being. She mixed her blood with the varnish of her father's coffin, and twice gave her mother slices of her flesh to eat as medicine, besides frequent doses of burnt flesh on occasions of minor ailments. Altogether the tale is one of courage that one cannot but admire, while pitying the foolish ignorance which can lead to so much torture being so uselessly self-inflicted.

BOMBAY.

THE DHOBIES OF BOMBAY.—In consequence of an order of the Municipal Commissioner, the washermen's lines have been removed from the Esplanade to the Mahaluxmee Flats. The change has put the dhobies to extra trouble and expense. They therefore met in large numbers on the Esplanade on the 16th inst. to consider the best means of riding over their difficulty; and the resolution they came to—as announced in a notice published elsewhere—was, that the washing rate should be raised to Rs. 5 per 100 clothes. They ask the public to agree with them in their opinion that the extra charge is reasonable.

A VAGRANT.—A European, named Daniel Vickars, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Nana Morojee, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THE s. s. Craigforth, Commander J. Farmer, which arrived in Kurrachee harbour from Bussrah on the 12th instant, reports the death of the chief engineer from diarrhœa at Bussreh, where also the captain's wife succumbed to an attack of heat apoplexy.

ASSAULT.—John McKay, a European seaman of the British ship Glee Maiden, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee to two weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction, on being adjudged guilty of assaulting the chief officer of the same ship at the Mazagon dock on the day previous.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 14th July, was 48 feet 3 tenths; total rainfall up to date 23 inches 90 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 52 feet 5 tenths: total rainfall up to date was 31 inches 18 cents.

CRAWFORD VS. GRAHY.—On an application made yesterday by Mr. Craigie, counsel for the prosecution in the above case, before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, it has been decided that the case should be transferred to the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court. Consequently the case will be called on for hearing this day at noon before Mr. W. Webb, at the Fort Police Court.

VESSELS SPOKEN.—The following vessels were spoken by the British barque Tiger, which entered Kurrachee port on the 11th instant:—8th June, spoke barque Goatfill, from Rangoon for Cork, 23 days out, in lat. 1° 37' S, long. 90° 38' E. 15th June, spoke barque Syringa, from Calingapatam for Marseilles, 18 days out, in lat 4° 41' S, long. 81° 2' E. 4th July, spoke ship Annie, from Rangoon for Bombay, 51 days out, in lat 5° 44' N, long 64° 27' E.

THE *Deccan Times* asks: "We should like to know—not merely to gratify our own curiosity, but to answer the numerous enquiries put to us—what was the finding of the model Court of Hyderabad in the case of the late Mr. B. Johnston *vs.* Hussain Meah? The Court closed its sitting about a month ago, and we were told at the time that 'the proceedings in this case, having this day (19th June) terminated, it now only remains for the Court to draw up its finding, and forward it with its opinion to His Excellency the Minister for final orders, on receipt of which a day will be fixed and the attendance of the parties ordered to have the finding.' We presume that the 'final orders' of His Excellency the Minister have not yet been passed, as we have not heard that any day has been fixed for the final settlement of this case, which has excited so much interest, not only in Hyderabad, but in other parts of India also."

THE LATE BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A CARWEE WOMAN.—On Thursday the adjourned inquest was held into the circumstances attending the death of Parmee, woman, who had been brutally assaulted by some person on the 20th ult., and who expired at her son's residence on the 17th instant. The evidence of Mr. Framjee Bhicosjee, the police inspector, and another police officer was taken, which went to show that deceased, after she had been assaulted, made several vague statements as to the person who had assaulted her and robbed her of her ornaments. No definite reply could be obtained from Parmee. It immediately went home and the neighbours effectually at the doors and the ears of the Court of Directors, that they removed Baroda from the political control of the Bombay to that of the Supreme Government, ordering the latter to reinstate Outram. Lord Mayo was at this time still Governor of Bombay, and Lord Dalhousie, who was Governor General, before taking Baroda over called for a precis showing the progress of British connection with Baroda, and ordered that the entire Baroda records should follow. The precis covering about three quires, was prepared in due course and on a certain day posted to Lord Falkland, at Mahableshwur for approval; but unhappily an attorney's Parsee clerk, an agent for parties concerned in a political intrigue at Pahlunpoor near Deesa, was on the watch for a communication from Major Kelly, the political superintendent, covering only one side of a sheet of foolscap and bribed the post office peons to steal and bring the latter document to him. The latter State paper was posted to Mahableshwur on the same day as the precis, but the post office peons blundered and stole the Baroda precis of three quires, leaving the Pahlunpoor half sheets to reach its destination. When the Parsee found he had the wrong document, not having any antiquarian predilections, he quietly threw it into the cess-pool of his family house, Lord Falkland and Lord Dalhousie were then both preparing to return home. They had another spell of it in the interval at billiards and pegs, and was looking impatiently for the precis at Mahableshwur; and the latter, in the midst of his many bodily ailments, was watching for it at Ootacamund. The poor devils of the Political and Secret Department at Bombay were just beginning to breathe with satisfaction in Bombay at having got through a precis of unprecedented bulk. As there is no rest for the wicked the gratification of the Bombay people was of short duration. After a few days a thundering telegram reached Bombay from Mahableshwur demanding why the precis, the despatch of which was separately announced, had never reached its destination! The Political and Secret Department were alarmed; the Post Office trenched, and the Police being taken into council, the indefatigable Charles Forjett (a Madras East Indian by the way) eventually wormed the precis out of the cess-pool aforesaid. Forjett's success was duly reported to Falkland, but Lord Elphinston having arrived, in the meantime from Falkland came down to Bombay and sent home without reading this sweet and precious historical document. Mr. Arthur Malet having been promoted to Calcutta, Lord Elphinstone appointed a new Secretary, Mr., now Sir, Henry Lacon Anderson. The precis, which had been fumigated and perfumed, Mr. Anderson declared he would not allow it into his room on any consideration, much less attempt to kill a new Governor by placing such a filthy thing before him. Under these circumstances there was an alternative left to Lord Elphinstone but among the 80 or 90 Political and secret copyists; but as at least half of these gradually sent in medical certificates you may guess there was great delay in getting the thing copied. In the meanwhile Lord Elphinstone, finding at Ootacamund was not receiving semi-officially to Lord Elphinstone; and finally a letter was received from Ootacamund from the Foreign Department signed 'G F. Edmonstone, Secr-tary to Government' intimating in true Bengal Civilian style, that if the precis was not sent in by a given date the Governor General would dismiss the Bombay Secretary! Lord Elphinstone replied to this immediate by stating that his Secretaries could be appointed and were removable only by himself, and requiring the Edmonstone letter to be withdrawn within a given time, lost, peradventure, he would submit to the Board of Control his own resignation and his reasons for it. Mr Edmonstone's letter was thereupon immediately withdrawn by express, and a private apology from Lord Dalhousie was tendered by this same post. It is a pity your Duke did not put down Bengalee civilianism in something of the same style.

"My facts, unhappily, are not based upon a nice subject. The original precis, I believe, is still at Mahableshwur, but I think you will admit that your remarks have drawn from me a very peculiar act in the history of the administration of the British Indian Empire. Poor Lord Falkland is gone; that great but unpretentious man Elphinstone who saved India in 1857, when Canning and the whole of the Bengal Civilians generally, were more or less *hors de combat*, is also gone; and Dalhousie, that head-strong Scotch annexationist, is gone likewise; but Sir Henry Lacon Anderson is still to the fore and is now Judicial Secretary at the India Office.

North-West Provinces. O.

DIVINE SERVICE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week:—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; No 2, Dean Lane, Fort; and Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m; Monday, 7-30 p.m. Thursday, 7-30 p.m. All persons are cordially invited.

WESTERN INDIA GRAND ANNUAL HUNT RACES.

THE above Races will take place on the 28th July.

The entries are as follows:—

POONA HUNT STAKES.

Mr Anderson's	c	a	h Fatty
Major Utterson's	c	a	h Deception
Mr Finley's	c	a	h Merodach
Mr Elliot's	br	a	h Pirate
Mr Jackson's	b	a	h Sportsman
Royal Confederacy	b	a	h Haphazard late Tommy

HOG HUNTERS' PURSE.

Mr Hotham's	br	aus	m Empress
Mr Elliot's	br	aus	gel Touchstone
,, ,,	g	aus	m Camelia

TALLY HO STAKES.

Mr Hotham's	br	aus	m Empress
Mr Elliot's	br	aus	gel Touchstone
,, ,,	br	aus	m Camelia
Mr Joyner's	c	c	gel Outcast
Mr Webb's	br	aus	gel Bonsomnon
Capt Humfrey's	g	aus	Warrior.

S. W. TYNDALL, Captain,
Honorary Secretary.

THE GURJON OIL TREATMENT OF LEPROSY.

REPLY of Assistant Apothecary G. W. Phillips, Madras Army, to Surgeon G. C. Roy, M. D., F. R. C. S. Bengal M. S., regarding the Gurjon Oil Treatment of Leprosy, at Port Blair. Madras, 1877.

THE pamphlet, the name of which we give above, is a reply to an article by Surgeon Roy, which appeared in the *Indian Medical Gazette*, and was republished in several Indian newspapers. Mr. Phillips, who claims to be the person who first worked out the gurjon oil treatment, as now in operation at Port Blair, repels indignantly the insinuations or assertions made by Surgeon Roy, to the effect that the treatment is not what it is asserted to be—a sure and perfect cure for this most horrible disease. The pamplet contains particulars of cases at present under treatment, which certainly appear most convincing arguments in favour of the Port Blair system. The author admits that the cure is not rapid—sometimes, indeed, taking two years or more of constant and unremitting treatment; but this is only what might be expected from the nature of the malady. We cannot, of course, pretend to form an opinion on the question at issue, but every reader of this pamphlet must admit, we think, that there is something in the facts adduced by Mr. Phillips. The matter is one of the highest importance, and we trust that the new remedy will be put to a fair and honest trial, and may ultimately prove to be all that its enthusiastic introducer considers it to be.

SHARANPORE CHURCH MISSIONARY INSTITUTIONS.

THE annual report of the orphanage and other missionary institutions of the Church Missionary Society at Sharanpore, near Nasik, has reached us. Sharanpore—the village of Sharan—is situated, as the majority of our readers probably do not know, only a few miles from the town of Nasik, one of the chief abodes of the Brahmans. Thus closely situated as the Hindoo town and the Christian village are, they are divided from one another morally, though not physically, by a great gulf. Sauntering through the streets of Nasik—squatting, lolling, and lying around the verandahs of the houses and the temples, the Brahman starts up at every few steps to remind the unclean intruder that he is within the precincts of a holy *tirtha*, a spot consecrated to the adoration of monkeys, the feasting of Brahmans, and the glorification of ignorance and superstition. The old world stranger passes from place to place along the banks of the river, among the temples, amidst the windings of the streets, and if he have a mind to shine and a heart to feel, not all the natural beauties of the country can obliterate for a moment the painful consciousness that he stands surrounded by man disfigured and defaced until hardly a trace is left of the image in which he was first created. How different the scene at Sharanpore! A small community of less than 400, whose maxim is, "If any would not work, neither should he eat," a little body of self-helpers who have one by one stepped aside from the ranks of idolatry, and learned to look "from nature unto nature's god." Twenty-two years have passed away since first the little village sprang into existence, and that it has since flourished is evident from the report before us. Space forbids us entering into details about Sharanpore, but judging from the report before us, if there is a missionary enterprise deserving of general support it is this, and we will conclude our notice of it by stating that full particulars of the work will be given and subscriptions received by the Rev. C. F. Schwarz, Resident Missionary, Sharanpore, near Nasik.

THE MORAL OF A MISSING PRECIS.

THE *Madras Mail* publishes the following letter:—

"It seems you have discovered, at last, that the Secretaries of the Government of India, in dealing with the minor Presidencies, give the reins to their prejudices, and take advantage of the Viceroy's want of local knowledge. My dear Sir, this is an old and true grievance. If you will look back into the public affairs of India you will find that about the year 1837 the inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency addressed a complaint to some what to the same effect to the House of Parliament, bemoaning the utter and insolent disregard with which the prayers of the minor Presidencies for an equitable share of the resources of India for the purpose of developing the same in continuation in the Presidency Considered that of Madras and Bombay, as well as in that of the Bengal Presidency, were treated. This movement was not got up by mere outsiders, but was suggested to the late John Skinner, then Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and by that gentleman and disgruntle Governor of Bombay, the late Sir Robert Grant. I am a surviving witness of the feelings under which that movement arose. What did we gain? Our petitions, which were presented by Lord Ellenborough and Sir W. W. Wynne, respectively, were laid upon the table in both Houses and were never heard of again! Unhappily Sir Robert died in India soon after, just as he was about to retire, otherwise the result might have been different. If my memory does not deceive me a similar movement was taken in Madras under the auspices of your Chamber of Commerce. As far back as my memory can carry me, it was the uniform complaint of the minor Presidencies that Bengal and its dependencies did not bear its due share even in the remuneration of the staffs of the 'Supreme Government' as the Government of India was then called. But this peculiar style of dishonesty appearing to be now over, I shall proceed to a subject more in keeping with the matter of which you more directly concern us.

"About twenty-five years ago, Sir James, then only Colonel Outram, was unjustly and unceremoniously removed by Viscount Falkland, from the office of Resident at the Court of Baroda. He immediately went home and the Court of Directors, that they removed Baroda from the political control of the Bombay to that of the Supreme Government, ordering the latter to reinstate Outram. Lord Falkland was at this time still Governor of Bombay, and Lord Dalhousie, who was Governor General, before taking Baroda over called for a precis showing the progress of British connection with Baroda, and ordered that the entire Baroda records should follow. The precis covering about three quires, was prepared in due course and on a certain day posted to Lord Falkland, at Mahableshwur for approval; but unhappily an attorney's Parsee clerk, an agent for parties concerned in a political intrigue at Pahlunpoor near Deesa, was on the watch for a communication from Major Kelly, the political superintendent, covering only one side of a sheet of foolscap and bribed the post office peons to steal and bring the latter document to him. The latter State paper was posted to Mahableshwur on the same day as the precis, but the post office peons blundered and stole the Baroda precis of three quires, leaving the Pahlunpoor half sheets to reach its destination. When the Parsee found he had the wrong document, not having any antiquarian predilections, he quietly threw it into the cess-pool of his family house, Lord Falkland and Lord Dalhousie were then both preparing to return home. They had another spell of it in the interval at billiards and pegs, and was looking impatiently for the precis at Mahableshwur; and the latter, in the midst of his many bodily ailments, was watching for it at Ootacamund. The poor devils of the Political and Secret Department at Bombay were just beginning to breathe with satisfaction in Bombay at having got through a precis of unprecedented bulk. As there is no rest for the wicked the gratification of the Bombay people was of short duration. After a few days a thundering telegram reached Bombay from Mahableshwur demanding why the precis, the despatch of which was separately announced, had never reached its destination! The Political and Secret Department were alarmed; the Post Office trenched, and the Police being taken into council, the indefatigable Charles Forjett (a Madras East Indian by the way) eventually wormed the precis out of the cess-pool aforesaid. Forjett's success was duly reported to Falkland, but Lord Elphinston having arrived, in the meantime Falkland came down to Bombay and sent home without reading this sweet and precious historical document. Mr. Arthur Malet having been promoted to Calcutta, Lord Elphinstone appointed a new Secretary, Mr., now Sir, Henry Lacon Anderson. The precis, which had been fumigated and perfumed, Mr. Anderson declared he would not allow it into his room on any consideration, much less attempt to kill a new Governor by placing such a filthy thing before him. Under these circumstances there was an alternative left to Lord Elphinstone but among the 80 or 90 Political and secret copyists; but as at least half of these gradually sent in medical certificates you may guess there was great delay in getting the thing copied. In the meanwhile Lord Elphinstone, finding at Ootacamund was not receiving semi-officially to Lord Elphinstone; and finally a letter was received from Ootacamund from the Foreign Department signed 'G F. Edmonstone, Secr-tary to Government' intimating in true Bengal Civilian style, that if the precis was not sent in by a given date the Governor General would dismiss the Bombay Secretary! Lord Elphinstone replied to this immediate by stating that his Secretaries could be appointed and were removable only by himself, and requiring the Edmonstone letter to be withdrawn within a given time, lost, peradventure, he would submit to the Board of Control his own resignation and his reasons for it. Mr Edmonstone's letter was thereupon immediately withdrawn by express, and a private apology from Lord Dalhousie was tendered by this same post. It is a pity your Duke did not put down Bengalee civilianism in something of the same style.

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North-West Provinces. O.

THE CHARM OF NOVELTY.—Whatever may be

said of the Charm of Novelty, it is only after a preparation has stood the test of extensive use for a number of years that one can accord it unlimited confidence. For 77 years Rowlands' Macassar Oil has been extensively used all over the world, and abundant test mony is forthcoming as to its thorough efficiency in increasing the growth of the hair and promoting a beautiful glossy appearance. The genuine Macassar Oil has in the bottle a glass stopper, an I on the wrapper the signature A. Rowland & Sons, 20 red lek. Buy only Rowlands' sold all over the world by chemists, druggists, hair and storekeepers. Bombay wholesale and retail agents, THACKER & Co., Ld., Booksellers and Publishers.]

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

Madras, 18th *July*.—No rain has fallen here for several days, but the sky is overcast, and the temperature in our office (at 3-30 p. m.) is only 86°.

Bellary, *Cuddapah*, *Nellore* and *Kurnool*.—No rain fell in these districts yesterday (July 17). If four inches are vouchsafed before the end of the month, the bulk of the crops will be saved, but great anxiety is still unavoidable.

Coimbatore, 17th *July*.—A correspondent at Ootacamund telegraphs:—"Cholera of a very virulent type has broken out in Coimbatore jail. Great fears are entertained that it will spread in the town. The district throughout is in a bad famine way. The town itself is without a supply of rice for the next 24 hours. The Merchants are unable to assist from the scarcity at ports and difficulties by rail."

Ootacamund, 17th *July*.—The Government received the following message last night (Tuesday) from the Commissioner of the Nilgiris:—"Supplies to-day short. Price 3 Madras measure per rupee. Scanty stocks. Demands from Wynaad are increasing."

Mercara, 18th *July*.—There is a cessation of heavy rain. Only two inches and-half have fallen since Saturday. In South Coorg, twenty-five inches were registered to the end of June, and two inches and-half up to the 15th July. Cultivation is progressing favourably.

Bangalore 14th *July*.—No favourable change in the season can yet be reported. The rain still holds off, and the condition of the Province, from the threatened failure of crops and the rise in prices to a point never before known, is considered by the authorities most critical. The official statement mentions that the district reports for the week ending 7th instant, show no improvement in the position of affairs.

Mysore, 16th *July*.—On the afternoon of the 14th instant there was every prospect of a heavy downpour, but the high wind rapidly dispersed the clouds, and the quantity of rain gauged was under 10 cents. The crops throughout the district are in a very precarious condition, and in some places the ryots have commenced to cut the cholum for straw.

Calicut 16th *July*.—The fall of rain has been slight since the 1st, and fears began to be felt for the present crop, when fortunatey the rain began again on the 13th. The average rainfall in the first fifteen days of July is something over 16 inches, but this month we have had only a little over 7.—*Madras Mail*.

INFALLIBLE CURE FOR SNAKE-BITE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—Permit me through the medium of your paper to make it known to the public that the common Bengallee plant *hurhura* (or *bhut muia*, as it is called by the Assamese) is an infallible cure for snake-bite. The efficacy of the medicine has in several cases been tested with the most successful result, and has proved itself to be a sovereign remedy for snake-bite. The patient is to take a considerable quantity of the juice of the plant. He is, moreover, to apply it frequently to the part in which he has been bitten. In case of failure, the directions should be renewed. It appears that the medicine was known to a female Garo residing in a remote hill, who used to cure her patients with the utmost success. But nothing on earth could induce her to tell anybody what was the medicine so efficacious for snake-bite, though many persons tried their best to discover the drug. One day, however, Babu Peeo Nath Banerjea, Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., happening to be near her place when on tour, heard about the mystery, and after some days of continual efforts, succeeded in pursuading her to give in. Thus, Sir, a really much-needed medicine has been extorted from an obscure female Garo, who, but for the persistence of the Babu, would have remained the sole possessor of this wonderful remedy. In India different persons in different times have been known to possess medicines which wrought miracles in the cure of various diseases; but, unfortunately, the progress of native medicine is now at a stand-still. And the cause is obvious, if we consider how people are averse, as in the case of the woman mentioned above, to let others know what they know themselves. There is even a false notion among the majority of the people, that to divulge a medicine is simply to take away its effective powers.

ABHAI SANKARA GUHA.

Gauhati, July 9, 1877.

THE INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE.

(*Globe.*)

A RATHER curious phenomenon was described a few days ago in a learned assembly at Paris, illustrating the influence of climate upon the physical character of human beings. It appears that a painful, well authenticated fact that a few generations back a number of adventurers of pure Teutonic race came to settle in the Caucasus among the Circassian tribes. The new comers were fair-haired and blue-eyed, about as different from the Circassian beauties as one member of the Indo-European race can be from another. It is asserted that the members of the colony, ever since it set foot in its new quarters, have persistently intermarried amongst one another, and steadfastly abstained from all temptations to contract an alliance with the dark-haired hosts of the neighbourhood. In spite of this eminently patriotic conduct, it has been noticed not only that the complexion of the strangers has begun to assume a darker hue, but also that their flaxen locks are becoming less flaxen and their light blue eyes more rare. In a word, each successive generation is found to resemble more and more in its physical type the people of the surrounding district, so that before the end of the century it will be difficult to distinguish at first sight the German settlers from the aborigines. Another instance of similar climatic influence is given in a report just issued from the India Office, in which, after alluding to the proverbial unhealthiness of Panama, Mr. Robert Cross states that "the people who live there for any length of time assume a sallow olive complexion, become dried up in skin and muscle." This is decidedly a more unsatisfactory result than that of living in Circassia. But, as Virgil long ago observed, all mortals as well as all mortal institutions, are prone to degenerate. White men who visit the tropics come back more swarthy than they went out; but I have asserted that Hindoos or negroes by inhabiting the temperate or frigid zone become much whiter owing to their change of abode.

TRAJAN'S WALL.

THE events now transpiring in the neighbourhood of the Danube bring into curious prominense the name of the Emperor Trajan, the buttresses of whose bridge, we believe, still stand on opposite banks of the Danube, and whose famous wall seem to be the line along which the tide of war is rapidly rolling. The bridge thrown over the Danube by this great monarch was, in some respects at least, the most remarkable of all the structures that successive belligerents have erected for the passage of their troops. It was not a mere floating bridge, but a permanent structure, carried on piers 150 feet high and 60 feet wide, and it comprised 20 arches, extending altogether over a span of 4,770 Roman feet. This giant structure, than which ancient history records nothing of the kind equal to it, seems to have been intended as a fortress as well as a bridge. Standing 80 feet above the water, it is supposed to have afforded the command of the Danube navigation, a garrison posted on it being, of course, able to destroy or disable vessels passing under, while they would be above the reach of retaliation. It was destroyed by Hadrian, and its precise locality has been the subject of some dispute. Ruins, which evidently might have formed the buttresses of a bridge, occuring on the line of an old Roman-road, however, seem to leave little room for doubt. Trajan's wall was built by this terribly energetic old Roman. It is, strictly speaking, a rampart of earth about 35 or 40 miles long, and extends from Rassova, just at the bend in the Danube, to the shores of the Black Sea. Though only an earthwork, it is a formidable line of defence. It is eight or ten feet high, with a fosse in front of it, while the western portion is still further fortified by deep marshes and the swampy valley of Kara-Su. In addition to all this, another rampart of a similar character lies just in the rear of it. This is known as the south wall, the space between the two ramparts being from 1,000 to 2,000 feet.—*Globe*.

"WILLOW THE KING."

(*Spectator.*)

IN the past fortnight we have had more than the usual evidence that the hold of Cricket on our people is at least as firm as ever. Besides the reports of matches which fill many columns in every newspaper, we have had a cartoon of the Champion Cricketer, and a volume of 496 pages,* gorgeous in its green-and-gold binding and gilt edges, devoted to the history of Cricket from its birth in this island to the present time, and claiming for it a high place amongst the educational forces which mould our national character and life. And if, as many persons contend, a nation is at bottom ruled by its males under thirty years of age, the claim is scarcely pitched too high, for to these the champion cricketer stands on an heroic pedestal, and is well entitled (if the worship of numbers can found a title) to take his place in the gallery of British worthies, by the side of statesman, poet, soldier, and philosopher.

For whatever else our nation may be, it is beyond all question the cricketing nation. The Englishman carries his game everywhere with him, and the English colonist, as soon as he has leisure for anything, becomes nearly as keen as the men of Kent or Sussex, whereas the game has never struck the slightest root amongst any European people, and even our Republican cousins have not taken fair hold of it. The visits of professional elevens in 1859 and 1868 to the States did little more than disclose how the mysteries and traditions of cricket had died out, and its practice had been neglected; and the eleven of amateurs who followed in 1871 found no progress whatever, except perhaps at Philadelphia, where they only won their match when they went out; but by a majority of two wickets. Bred ourselves in the wholesome British belief that cricket is one of the main pillars of free institutions, we have not failed, as occasion offered, to deal faithfully with our Yankee friends in this matter. But to all our warnings that for an English-speaking people who are taking refuge in base-ball to the neglect of "King Willow" there can be no really great future, even though *Habeas corpus* and trial by jury may possibly survive, we have only been met with the reply that they haven't patience for it; and that, if they had, cricket is only a game for an old and rich nation, with any amount of spare time and cash on its hands. "Your boys, they say, 'take to it as soon as they can walk alone, and make it a regular serious study. They have to give about half their time and more than half their thoughts to it for the next twenty years, if they are to do any good at it. Well, that's more than we can afford.' Now, we have never had a moment's doubt as to the weakness of the former of these pleas. So far from not cultivating cricket because they haven't patience for it, they ought to make it a part of their school course, and to expel the impatient game of bat-ball from their national play-grounds altogether. It is just because cricket does require such care and temper more than any other game, that British fathers and mothers are content still to [illegible] under it as they do. But need the suffering be so severe? Has not the second American plea, the cost in time and money, some foundation in fact? We may make up our minds to retain cricket, along with civil and religious liberty, the monarchy, and the rest of our time-honoured institutions, at whatever cost or sacrifice, but are not the cost and sacrifice unnecessary onerous, and getting always more onerous in these days? [illegible]

We should be glad to think that these questions are exercising the authorities of the M.C.C., for, unless we are much mistaken, the reign of "Willow the King" is becoming a trifle too exacting even for the long-suffering British parent. Let us venture, then, with that humility which should govern those who are conscious of approaching sacred ground, to suggest one or two points on which it seems to us that a safe step or two might be taken in the direction of reform. At first, as to the game itself. Notwithstanding the relaxation of the old rule as to delivery above the shoulder, is it not clear that the defence has beaten the attack, and that, if the game is to retain its fascination for the general public, something should be done in favour of the field? Since all our first-class grounds have been so cared for that they are as true as billiard-tables, balls will not break and shoot as they used to do, and a good player who has got his eye in has become master of the situation, to an extent which certainly injures the game. We do not, of course, suggest that grounds should be left rough, but might not the size of the wicket be increased in first-class matches? The last change was made more than half a century since, in 1818, when the wicket was enlarged from twenty-two in

…MPANY.

…old Tubes, Camp Stools and …at the F. & O. Co.'s Dock, Mazagon. …DAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. … have received instructions to submit to Pu… …to the F. & O. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon, a quantity …r Iron, old Tubes, Camp Stools, and other unserviceable …ns, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 21st July 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

An invoice of superior saddlery by the celebrated maker Chawner and Newman, consisting of sets of German silver, gig harness quilted seat and safe lady's saddles, Gentlemen's hog-skin saddles, imitation hogskin saddles for boys and girls, &c.

On account and at the risk of the indentor, Tricum Jewa :—
340 kegs German steel.
H R / P M } 13 cases condensed milk, each containing 48 tins.

AT 1 P.M.

A handsome grey Arab horse, a perfect lady's hack, (on Four condemned mules. [account of Government.)

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, carpets, pictures, photographic establishment, photographic material, presses, &c., at Bonnow Street, Fort, next to the Oriental Bank.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household fur iture, photographic establishment, &c., the property of M. Firbas, Esq. consists of rich cut glassware, dinner and dessert services, plateware, cutlery, &c, richly open carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of camp tables in 4 pieces, sideboard, teapoys, screens, dining room chairs, circular, pier and writing tables, easy and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, Brussels Cabin ay carpets, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, presses dispense articles, books gas fittings, photographic materials, &c., &c. No catalogues and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st July 1877.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.

AUCTION SALE of Piece-goods, Rings, double Harness (English) Cheval Glass. Chimneys, Chinese Trunks, Linen, Cologne, Cutlery, Blankets, Roller Skins, Guns, Wines Beer, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 26th July 1877, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, No. 28, Apollo Street, by order of the Official Assignee High Court, and In Re Wishwanath Gunput, an insolvent, the following :—Few pieces of colored saries, cholee khun, and sundry.

In Re Miscellaneous Accounts.

Gold and ruby rings, false pearls earrings, also English set of double harness, mahogany cheval glass, few cases of chimneys, roller skins, military rugs, brown blankets, old guns, shots, cartridge cases, lithographic ink, few dozens of beer, wines and champagne, claret and cognac, iron, &c.

A stock-in-trade of a merchant :—Consisting of sets, of camphorwood and leather trunks, handsome Japanese boxes, embroidered fans, damask table covers, white handkerchiefs, marble clocks, red caps, eau de cologne, essences, assorted, Macabar snuff, tamarind fish, sewing machine, thread, table, butcher and pen knives, scissors, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A first-rate mail phaeton, one harness, horse, set of single harness (plated), set of double harness (brass mounted), cow and calf.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 21st July 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST CLASS TEAK SQUARE, BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Kasarna Bander.

75 tons superior 1st class teak squares, and at the Mazagon Dareekhana.

60 tons superior boards and scantlings of various sizes.

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF PRINTS.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Messrs. Lyon & Co., and on account and at the risk of Heerjee Cursondas :—

Ex s.s. "Hydaspes."

H K—'6—8 cases patent shirting prints.
8/9—2 " " "
Ex s.s. "Bulsarian"
22/25—4 cases white ground steam prints.
27/30—4 " " "
Ex s.s. "Zambesi."
32/35—2 cases white ground steam prints.
Ex s.s. "Europa."
H C—113-116—2 cases white ground steam prints.
Ex s.s. "Tibet."
I.
PM—5122—1 case white ground printed bordered prints.
Ex s.s. "Rinaldo."
5282/83—2 cases imitation T. red prints.
5284/90—6 " " "
Ex s.s. "Mirzapore."
5317/20—4 cases imitation T. red prints.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 23rd July at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 cases white Mulls.
10 bales grey T cloths.
14 cases each 3 cwt. Calley turkey oxide red paint powder.
A large lot of provisions and climanstores, consisting of preserved meats, fishes, sauces, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainwares, &c., at No. 7, Dockyard Road, Mazagon, opposite the Mazagone Castle.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, sell by Public Auction, sale commencing at 1 p m., at his residence No. 7, Dockyard Road, the household furniture, wearing apparels, &c., of the late Mr. P. BELLILI.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st July 1877.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE—MANILLA ROPE and othe CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to Harton and Co., of Calcutta.

A CAPTAIN in an Infantry Regiment going Home next February or March, wishes to EXCHANGE into the Bombay or Bengal Staff Corps. For particulars address "EXCHANGE," care of the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

MRS. HURST has RE-OPENED her SCHOOL at 8, MEADOW STREET, FORT. She is assisted by a Resident Governess and is able to teach French, Music, Singing and Drawing For terms apply at the above address.

HAMBURG MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company and are prepared to issue Policies on DWELLINGS, SHOPS, WARE HOUSES, HILLS, PIECES and all other insurable Property here and in the MOFUSSIL at most favourable terms.

KNOOP & Co., Agents.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on TUESDAY, the 24th day of July 1877, at 3 o'clock p.m., at the offices of the Chamber, to consider the growing deficits in the revenues of the Port Trust, and for other business.

By Order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 14th July 1877.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE AGENCY of this Company has been TRANSFERRED to the Undersigned, from whom Proposal Forms and all further information can be obtained on application.

J. GORDON,
Agent for Bombay.

33, Elphinstone Circle.

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE DURING THE WAR.

THE PUBLIC desiring to insure the RELIABLE and ACCURATE TRANSMISSION of their TELEGRAMS to Europe by the Eastern Telegraph Company's Duplicate Submarine Cables during the CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR, should order the same officially by inserting the words VIA SUEZ, or VIA RED SEA which are not charged for.

B. SMITH,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay, May 25, 1877.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,
AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractor's Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

THE VOLKARTS' UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p. m., at No. 8, Rampart Row, to dispose of the following business :—

To pass again the Resolutions in reference to expunging para. 73 of the Articles of Association and substituting a new para. in lieu thereof, and adding certain words to para. 81 of the Articles of Association which were passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 16th day of October 1875, but which through oversight remained subsequently unconfirmed.

By Order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th July 1877.

NOTICE.

BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the first day of August next, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the following business :—

1. To receive and pass the accounts for the year ended 30th June 1877.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in room of Dwarkadass Vussonjee, Esq., who retires by rotation in terms of the Articles of Association but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. For such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th July 1877.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Thursday the 26th July to Wednesday the 1st August 1877, both days inclusive.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, W.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

UBORGS FABRIKKER
DANISH BEER IN BOTTLE,
A very superior Article.
Light and suitable for the Climate.
A special favorite in the China Markets.
FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

AUSTRALIAN WINE from ST. HUBERT'S VINEYARD :—

CHASSELAS (White)	Rs. 12	0 per doz. qts.
Do. (1865 Vintage)	„ 17	0 „
HERMITAGE (Red)	„ 12	0 „
TOKAY (1865 Vintage)	„ 17	0 „

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS.
FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX—

Les Canons	Rs. 14	per doz. Qts.
Chateau Leoville	„ 24	„
Chateau Lafitte	„ 28	„

HOCKS.
FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SON, MAYENCE,
Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch	„ 22	„
Hochheimer	„ 24	„
Rudesheimer	„ 26	„
Marcobrunner	„ 30	„
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36	„

CHAMPAGNE.

Theoph. Roderer & Co.'s celebrated Carte Blanche	Rs.	44	per doz. Qts.
Real Eugene Cliquot	„	40	„
do.	„	22-8	„ Pts.

BEER.

Ind Coope and Co.'s Pale Ale	Rs.	3-4	per doz. Pts.
FLOWER & SON'S India Ale	„	6	„ Qts.
Do. do.	„	3	„ Pts.

BRANDY.

FROME and ROGEE'S 3 Stars Cognac, excellent quality	Rs.	30	per doz. Qts

Out-station Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

For sale at this Office.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

HOCKIN'S
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
For immediately producing Seidlitz Water without the slightest trouble.

It differs from the Seidlitz Powders usually sold, in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite *tasteless*, and may be taken by *persons of all ages as a cooling beverage, mild aperient*, or *brisk purgative*, according to dose. In all cases of *Sickness, Headache*, &c., it is found to be invaluable, as also for *Bilious attacks*; and by its general purifying and cooling effect upon the Blood, may be considered as a great preventive of the majority of the ailments of life. For these reasons it is an indispensable necessary to every family, traveller, or emigrant.

Manufactured only by
HOCKIN, WILSON & Co.,
38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE
BLOOD.
A quick and certain cure for
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
ERUPTIONS,
and all kinds of diseases arising from impure blood and humor.
IT CANNOT FAIL
To effect a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

---

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED
PILLS,
GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.
These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for diseases of the STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, PAIN in the SIDE or BACK, and especially BILIOUSNESS.
THEY ARE EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,
THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE
HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,
LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

We warn the public against dangerous compositions made in imitation of the above Preparations and supplied from England and the Continent to the Indian bazaars.

Avoid imposition and exorbitant prices by applying to General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co. Bombay; Messrs. F. W. HEILGERS & Co., Calcutta; Sub-Agents—ESUFALLY HIPTULLA, No. 39, Pire Market near Juma Masjid, Bombay.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JULY 1877.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi, Nizam State, and several other lines of Railway.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following :—

AGENTS.

Bombay.....Thacker, & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Refreshment Rooms, Apollo Bunder; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Treacher and Co.; Badhaan & Co.; Asquith & Co.; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Aimaram Sagoon & Co.

Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Bhoosawul.....Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)" Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee.....Curselee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore.....Kelmer and Co.
London.....G. Street 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, 16, St. Martin's le Grand; Smith, Elder and Co., 15, Waterloo Place; Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament Street, Landgate Circus, E. C.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co.; Gantz Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road and Railway Station, Saidapet.
Octacamund....."Nellgherry Courier" Office.
Poona.....Treacher & Co.; Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Shahabad.....Refreshment Room.
Secunderabad..Curselee and Co.

NOTICES.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Undersigned are prepared to receive WRITTEN OFFERS, up to SATURDAY, the 4th day of August 1877, for the PURCHASE either in whole or in part of the MACHINERY PLANTS, TOOLS, &c., of the above Company, containing Engines, Presses, Boilers, one Portable Iron Upper-Storied Bungalow, &c., &c. particulars of which can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 26, Shamalee Hassajee Street.

BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE,
SHAPURJEE BYRAMJEE KATRAK,
3rd July, 1877. Liquidators.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

To be Registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1866, whereby each Shareholder's Liability is limited to the amount for which he has subscribed.

CAPITAL RS. 9,00,000, IN 1,800 SHARES OF RS. 500 EACH.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Payment Rs. 50 per share on application and Rs 50 per share on allotment, the remainder by Calls of Rs. 50 per share at intervals of not less than two months. If no allotment takes place, the deposit-money to be returned in full. Interest will be allowed on all shares paid up in advance.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES GREAVES, Esq., Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.—(*Chairman.*)
R. E. BICKERDIKE, Esq., Messrs. Knoop & Co.
EMIL SPINNER, Esq., Messrs. E. Spinner & Co.
JOHN W. SCOTT, Esq.
FRANK CHALK, Esq., Solicitor.

BANKERS :
THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

SOLICITOR :
FRANK CHALK, Esq., 17, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS :
Messrs. GREAVES, COTTON & Co., 7, Hummum Street, Bombay.

In the event of no allotment being made, the deposmoney will be returned to each applicant in full.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for shares may be obtained from the Bankers, the Solicitor, or the Managers of the Company.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen at the Office of the Managers.

ombay, 1 th May, 1877.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Amjud Bagh, Broach, on MONDAY, August the 6th, at 4 p.m., for the transaction of the following business :—

To pass the Accounts.
To declare a Dividend.
To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 13th July 1877.

ALBERT GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, Amjud Bagh, Broach, on MONDAY, August the 6th, at 5 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

To pass the Accounts.
To declare a Dividend.
To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 13th July 1877.

ALFRED MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTH HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Amjud Bagh, Broach, on MONDAY, August 6th, at 6 p.m., for the transaction of the following business :—

To pass the Accounts.
To declare a Dividend.
To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
To appoint an Auditor or Auditors and to fix his or their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 13th July 1877.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA—
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.
DINNEFORD & Co.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

MARINE, FIRE, AND LIFE INSURANCE,
MARINE.
THE MARINE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1836.
CAPITAL £1,000,000 : RESERVE £370,000.
THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAPITAL $ 1,500,000 : RESERVE $ 51,000.
FIRE.
THE GUARDIAN INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1821.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
Policies issued on Buildings (Mills, &c.,) and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil.
LIFE.
THE IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1820
CAPITAL £750,000.
Risks in the above companies taken at moderate rates.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

GRAHAM'S LONGRIGG.
SOFT AND COMPARATIVELY SMOKELESS STEAM COAL.

The attention of COAL CONSUMERS is invited to this coal. It is superior to Davidson's West Hartley and is usually much cheaper.

All the Mills in Bombay which have used it speak favourably of it, not only because of its cheapness but principally owing to its being a very superior steam coal, and also a very economical coal.

The following is a copy of Dr. William Wallace's F. R. S. C., F. C. S., report on the Chemical Analysis and Economic value of an average sample of this coal :—

Volatile Matters, containing	32 Sulphur	24·77
Coke { Fixed Carbon		69·61
Coke { Sulphur		·05 } 75·43
Coke { Ash or Mineral Matter		5·77 }
Water		1·80
		100

Heating Power, or number of Pounds of water at 212° converted into Steam by one Pound of Coal ..... 9·35 lbs.
Weight of coke per Ton of Coal ..... 14 cwt. 2 qts. 1 lb.
Fired Carbon in the coke ..... 94·80 per cwt.
Sulphur in the coke ..... ·07 "
Ash in the coke ..... 5·13 "
Specific Gravity of the coal 1305
Weight of a cubic foot ..... 81¼ lbs.

REMARKS.

This is a Steam Coal of very superior quality, and well adapted for use in Steam Coals and Locomotive Engines. The heating Power is very high, exceeding the average of Welsh steam coals, the amount of Ash is small, and the quantity of Sulphur insignificant. The coke is hard and compact, and of first-class quality.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

Certificates from Railway Company's, H. M's. and other steamers as well as from several Mills Companies in Bombay can be seen, any further particulars as to price &c. obtained from.

W. AND A. GRAHAM AND Co.

THACKER AND COMPANY.

NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST.

	Rs.	As.
Russell's Tour of the Prince of Wales in India : *Illustrated. Second Edition*	37	0
Wallace's Russia. *Fourth Edition, 2 vols*	16	8
Burnaby's Ride to Khiva. *Ninth Edition*	14	8
Kinglake's Invasion of the Crimea. *Cabinet Edition. Vols.* 1 to 5 ..... *each.*	4	4
Schuyler's Turkistan. *Illustrated. Fifth Edition, 2 vols.*	29	0
Russell's Russian Wars with Turkey. *Maps*	4	4
Cameron's Across Africa. *Illustrated. 2 vols*	22	0
Hughes' Baloochistan. *Illustrated*	8	4
Supernatural Religion. *Vol. III.*	9	12
Marquis Wellesley's Despatches, a selection from, by S. J. Owen	16	8
Cope's History of the Rifle Brigade	16	8
Stubbs' History of the Bengal Artillery. *2 vols*	22	0
Burgess' Archæological Survey of Kattywar and Kutch, 1874-75. *Illustrated*	45	0
Transactions of the International Congress of Orientalists, 1874	14	8
Yules' Travels of Marco Polo. *Illustrated. Second Edition. 2 vols*	45	0
Moore's Family Medicine for India. *Second Edition*	7	0
Ringer's Hand-book of Therapeutics. *Fifth Edition*	8	12
Murchison's Diseases of the Liver. *Second Edition*	14	8
Roberts' Theory and Practice of Medicine. *Third Edition. 2 vols*	15	4

THACKER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of MILLINERY of every description on hand.

SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES—2, 3 AND 4 BUTTONED.
SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR GENTLEMEN.

Ladies, own Material made up with care and taste.
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